



A REPLY

To the *Danish* Papers presented to
the members of Parliament the
23 of *February* last,

Concerning the Question :

*Whether England should not assist the
Swede, as well as the Dutch do the
Dane.*

Answered by a true English man.

Sir



You have desired to know, what the Swedish Party can answer for themselves and their King concerning the Papers which were offered to the Members of the Parliament in favour of the King of Denmark, to dissuade *England* from intermeddling in the quarrel which is between the *Swede* and him; to the end that both sides being heard, and the Circumstances of the Controversie being opened in a sober way and without passion and partiali-

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ty, a true judgement may be made of the Case by such as are well affected to the Constitution of our affairs, which they who gave out those papers seem not much to be. But leaving them to their private Inclinations, let us speak to the matter it self. First then the Question as it is proposed in those Papers, viz. *Why may not the English assist the Swede, as well as the Dutch do the Dane?* seems not to be that which the State and Parliament of *England* should mainly reflect upon. For although all States should consider the actions of their Neighbours, how far they may tend to the prejudice of themselves or their Friends, yet this Question is not conceived fit to be discussed in a state of Eminency, such as *England* is, because it supposeth either some wrong aim on the *Dutch* side, or on the side of *England*, who are Confederates, or else it doth intimate that the *Dutch* Resolutions should Regulate the design of *England*, as if *England* should take their measures in State-affairs from them, which is below the thoughts of this Nation. But the proper Question to be moved in this juncture of affairs is this: *Whether England ought not to ballance between the divided Protestants, to put them in a posture of safety from the danger of their Common Enemies?* They that can consider the Interest of *England*, will find that this should be the Question, because it is apparent (as now matters stand with Protestants) that they are in a way to destroy one another, in favour of their common Adversary: For *Denmark, Holland* and *Brandenburg*, are Leauged against *Sweden*, three against one; and to be able to destroy him, they have taken in the *Austrian* the Common Enemy, and they do help the *Polander*, and the *Moscovite* to assault him. Whatever the quarrel between the *Swede* and the *Polander* was at first, is not now to be weighed; the state of the Case is quite altered; for to hinder his Progress, or rather his settlement in *Poland* and *Prussia*, the *Hollander* and the *Dane* have declared themselves to be his enemies (with what right is not yet questioned, only the matter of Fact is now to be look'd unto) and they have drawn in the *Moscovite* and the *Brandenburger*, to whom the Emperour hath readily joyned himself to bring fuell to the fire, that it may not be quenched till he please; for to think than the *Brandenburger & Dane* can now make

make peace for themselves without the Emperour, or to think that the Emperour will suffer any Peace to be made readily between the *Swede* and the *Dane* with the *Brandenburger* and *Hollander*, except some or all of them first be ruined, is extream folly: Knowing that assoon as the *Swede* shall agree with them, his whole Force will be turned against himself: so then there is no possibility of treating for Peace without the *Brandenburger*, who head's the opposite Party to *Sweden*; and that the Emperour hath not designed the ruin of the *Brandenburger* by making him Generalissimo, is extream weakness to believe; for suppose he doth prevail against the *Swede*, yet he will be so weakened thereby, that he will be at the mercy of the *Austrian*. And if he prevail not, he will become the seat of the War, and by that means his ruin will be inevitable: But at present it is manifest, that he is made use of by the publique Enemies and the false friends to the Protestants Cause, to ruin the Chief Friend thereof in *Germany*, namely the *Swede*, if they can, that the three Chief Protestants in *Germany* may devour the fourth. This being clearly the Cause as it now stands; The true Question is, what *England* should do therein: for if *Sweden* be ruined, and the *Austrian* carry on his subtile design, shall we think that *England* will not then be dealt withall? Is there any Friend that *England* can trust to, when *Sweden* is gone? Are not all the true Interests of *Sweden* and *England* the same both for safety and prosperity, each in their quarters without interfering, and yet with conveniency of entercourse and assistance? If *Austria* prevail against the Body of Protestants, can *England* trust to *Denmark* or *Holland*? have they not in all our troubles, and do they not still undermine the Interest of *England*? Therefere how to prevent the ruinous design of Protestants, wherein our own ruin is involved, and how to cast the Ballance against the false for the true Friend to the Cause, is the proper Question which *England* should reflect upon; And whether it will be possible for *England* to cast this Ballance for the preservation of the Cause, without upholding the *Swede* by force against the force which is combined to ruin him, is the matter to be determined by those that sit at the Helm: for to intend a Treaty without being so considerable as to ballance the

power of those that oppose you, is to make your selves ridiculous, and to give the Cause lost. To conclude then, it is conceived that *England* must now either renounce wholly all Relation to the Protestant Cause, and give it up into the hands of the Enemy, or else appear, and that suddenly in this instant, in this way to uphold it.

As for the Plea which the Papers make for *Denmark* and *Holland*, it is grounded upon four main Arguments, to which all particulars may be referred.

1. Because (as they say) the King of *Sweden* is the unjust Invader and Oppressour of the *Dane*.

2. Secondly, Because the States of *Holland* by their Interest in Trading in the *Baltick* Sea, and by their special League with the *Dane*, are bound to assist him.

3. Thirdly, Because *England* is obliged by the Peace made with the *Dane* not to see him wronged.

4. Fourthly, Because the States of *Holland* have communicated unto this State their design of succouring *Denmark*, and not being dissuaded from it, they did take silence for consent.

Concerning the first; namely that the *Swede* hath invaded the *Dane*, is only said, but not proved; whereas the contrary is a most evident truth, as can be undeniably proved, namely that the *Dane* and the *Dutch* have, without any cause given to them by the *Swede*, most unjustly invaded him, so that he is a meer Defendant of himself against them. For it is known to all the world, that when the *Swede* was engaged in the War with *Poland*, and also in League with *Denmark* and the *Dutch*, that the *Dutch* made a League with the *Dantzikers* to oppose him; that they and the *Dane* together brought a Fleet of Ships of War into the *Baltick* sea (the *Dutch* of forty and odd, the *Dane* of nine or ten sails, to shew his dependence upon them) to overpower him: and that the *Dutch* sent soldiers unto *Denmark* to fight against him, that he might not settle in the possession of that which he had taken from his enemy; and when this was not enough to hinder him, both the *Dutch* and the *Dane* dealt with the *Muscovite* to assault him in *Liefland*, promising to stop all succour from *Riga* by sea, whiles he did besiege it by land;

land ; and when this would not yet sufficiently divert him, the *Dane* by the *Hollanders* instigation, (contrary to all Leagues formerly sworn and ratified between them, and notwithstanding all instances made by the *Swede* to treat, and offers to give all due satisfaction to the *Dane*, if any injury was done since the former League concluded) I say the *Dane* raised three potent Armies, and invaded the *Swede* in *Bremen*, and in *Sweden* it self both where it joins to *Sconen*, and where it borders upon *Norway* : and all this was done before the *Swede* shewed the least Hostility against *Denmark* or the *Dutch*, nay whiles the *Dutch* were treating to renew or confirm their former Leagues with him at *Elbing* ; nay, after they had obtained all their Demands, and had promised to ratifie the Treaty: so that the breach having been made by the *Dutch* and *Dane* so many ways without any cause given by him, and after all satisfaction offered by Treaties, as is known to all that know any thing of these Transactions, it must be thought to be a wonderfull impudence to call the *Swede* the Invader of *Denmark*, or to assert that he gave cause to the present breach which is between the Northern Kingdoms ; for it had been madness in him to have given any cause of breaking with the *Dane*, when both the *Pole* and the *Muscovite* were joyned against him. But the truth is, that at the perswasion of the *Dutch*, and upon their engagement to him to maintain with him the War against *Sweden*, the *Dane* broke the peace with *Sweden*, which the Danish Agent in the *Hague* hath publikely declared to their face, when they lingred to send his Master succour : the design then of the *Dane* was to take his time when the *Swede* was beset round with enemies in *Poland*, to invade him in his own Country, that he might be ruined at one instant, both at home and abroad ; hoping by that means that the three Northern Crowns (as then the King of *Denmark* was heard to say) might again come upon one head, meaning his own ; and indeed, in humane appearance it might have been so, if God had not wonderfully carried him along out of *Poland*, and brought him over the sea to march with an Army toward *Copenhagen* to be revenged of the treachery which was used against him. These Truths are so undeniable, that no man can have a face to deny them ; for this

cause the Papers pass by the first occasion of the War, and would fasten the crime of an invasion upon the *Swede* only since the Treaty concluded at *Roskild*, as if the *Swede* had without cause broken the Peace concluded there in *February, 1657*. But when the cause shall be weighed, as then it was, and as afterwards it fell out to be by the malice of the *Dutch*, and falsehood of the *Danish*, then it may be determined impartially, whether the *Swede* or the *Dane* did give cause to the continuance of the War. The case at that Treaty was a just defence of himself on the *Swedish* part, and a just Revenge against the *Danish* invasion, who had deserved to be dealt withal as he purposed to have dealt with the *Swede*, that is, to be deprived of all his Dominions, as he had designed to deprive the *Swede* thereof by his invasion; yet the *Swede* was so merciful to him, that when he had all in his power, he restored unto him more then he deserved: for contenting himself with such Territories as were a part of his security, he remitted unto him the mony, the Soldiers and the Ships, &c. chief things, which by the conditions of Peace he was bound to furnish him withall, and so put him in a condition to live still as a King of *Denmark*, upon condition that he would be faithfull to the League made between them in time to come, which was not to be leagued with his enemies any more, nor to contrive any further disturbance to his affairs, when he should be retired from him to march back again into *Poland*; But his back was no sooner turned, when he was in a posture to march into *Poland*, but the Confederacy of his enemies, the *Brandenburg*, the *Dutch* and the *Austrian*, with whom the *Dane* was also secretly comprehended, was discovered; for it was manifest that the *Dutch* had not gained their ends, neither at the Treaty of *Elbing*, nor at the Treaty of *Roskild*; this made them put to all their strength and Industry to bring over the *Brandenburger* to their Party, and to put the *Dane* upon a resolution with their help to regain what he had lost, to whom the *Polish* and *Austrian* assistance being joyned, they lay the plot to compass their first ends at an after game. Of this design the *Swede* had undoubted discoveries, not only by the *Danish* not surrendring of the places necessary for his security in due time, according to conditions, but by the

Transactions

Transactions which he found agreed upon amongst these Confederates, to work his ruine by besetting him on all sides before and behind ; for which cause he was necessitated to prevent the unavoidable danger wherewith he was threatned, by shutting the back-door, and providing for his own safety ; so that the effect of the Treaty of *Roschild* not being performed, but violated by the *Dane*, there was no new invasion made by the *Swede* upon the *Dane*, but the former defensive War was continued, *Nam durat bellum, dum belli causa durat ; nec pro Aggressore habendus est, qui primus ferit, sed qui causam dat feriendi*; which is manifest by the immediate effect of their Confederacy; for the *Swede* no sooner went back again to make sure the passage of the Sound for his own safety, but all these Confederates were instantly in Arms against him ; by which it was apparent, that their designs had been formed before hand : So that if there had been no more in the Case but that the *Dutch* having made the Treaty of *Elbing* void by their own default of Ratification, and being justly excluded from the mediation at the Treaty of *Roschild*, and the *Dane* being still in League with them who were his chief enemies, and who had more power to do him mischief through the Sound then the *Dane* himself there was an absolute necessity that the *Swede* should secure himself from the invasion which was prepared against him ; by all which it doth appear, that both first and last the *Swede* is the Defendant and oppressed, and not the Aggressor ; and that the *Dutch* are the Original cause, and the Fomenters of all this War, and all to maintain their pretended Interest of Trade into the *Baltick* sea by force, when they might have done it by amiable agreements, both for themselves and their friends the *Dantzikers*.

Concerning the second Argument, which is taken from the Interest of the *Dutch*, that their Trade in the *Baltick* sea should be maintained in Peace, Wars being prejudicial thereunto ; and that the respective Northern Kings should be maintained in their Kingdoms and Territories ; to which effect they say, That they did first contract with *Sweden* a defensive League and Alliance in the year 1640, and afterward to the same end made another Defensive League with the King and Kingdom of *Denmark* with the approbation of *Sweden* in the year 1649. by which

which they are obliged to assist him, and in conformity to that Obligation have sent their Fleet to relieve him, as they say.

First, It is to be granted, that their Trade in the *Baltick* Sea is one of their great concerns, and that Wars ordinarily are prejudicial to Trade, is also a Truth : but if so, then their conscience ought to be searched and tried upon these Interrogatories.

1. Why they did stir up War in the *Baltick* Sea ?
2. Why they did stir up the *Dane* to break his Covenants with the *Swede*, after that they brought a strong Fleet of men of War into the Sea ?
3. Why they did not secure their Trade by amiable Treaties with the *Swede*, as well now, as formerly they did with the King *Gustavus Adolphus* ?
4. Why they did make themselves his Enemy in the *Polish* War ? had it not been better for all Protestants to have had a Protestant Prince there then a Jesuited Papist ?

Therefore the Allegation and Plea for Peace being so directly contrary to their manifest practice, sheweth that either this pretence is a Politick Deceit, under the colour whereof they seek something else, or else they think all men fools, and not able to discern the Language of their actions, which speak clearly another thing, namely, that having set their Northern Kings one against another, they would weaken them so that both should fall under their power, whereupon they would be able to command the Trade at their own pleasure : for when the *Dane* should not be able to subsist without them, and the *Swede* should be ruined by them, then they should do what they would in the Trade ; And all Intelligent men can see that their actions all along speak nothing else but this. It is true, that their great concernment is Trade in the *Baltick* Sea : and it is also true, that Wars are ordinarily prejudicial to Trade, namely when they cannot manage the War to their own advantage ; but if by War they can hinder all others from Trading besides themselves, or that none can Trade without their leave, (as now in the *Indies* they have begun to do) then War is so far from being prejudicial to Trade, that it becomes the only advantage thereof ; and that their presumption is such that they mean,

to carry it this way is clear, not only by all their proceedings hitherto, and by their care that *England* should not intermeddle (which is only able to break this Design) but by their Resolution expressed in opposition to *Englands* intermeddling, by these words used in their Consultation concerning *England*, *Aut cedas aut cedas*, either beat or give way. By all which it appears, as also by the Letter which their Ambassador *Van Benning* wrote to his Masters the States, that the name of Peace is indeed in their mouth, but nothing but War in their heart, Counsels and Actions; and which above all this is yet so much the more evident, because that since the time that the publike Ministers of *England* and *France* have at the *Hague* dissuaded the States from promoting the War in the *Sound*, declaring in the name of their Masters that it would be taken as promoting it against themselves, they have made greater preparations for War then ever, by leavying an extraordinary Contribution to maintain it; and preparing a greater Fleet then any heretofore to employ in it: and yet they would have the world so blind and foolish, as to believe that no such thing is intended.

As concerning their Leagues with *Denmark* and *Sweden* (for they alledge 1649. before 1640.) they prostitute their Credit very shamefully in that business; because they mention only their Obligation to *Denmark*, whereas their League with *Sweden* is more ancient then that with *Denmark*; and then it was a double League; one in 1640. and another in 1645. and both very strict and special for mutual Defence, whereas the League with *Denmark* was but in general terms, and made with consent of *Sweden*, so that in it nothing is concluded to the prejudice of *Sweden*; but in their League with *Sweden* there is particular mention made of the *Dane* by name, as being complained of that he had many wayes transgressed *Contra Ius Gentium*, *Palta*, *Conventa*, & *morem ab antiquo observatum*, which they never yet could say of the *Swedes*; but chiefly it is observable that in the fore-named League whereas on the *Swedish* side *France* and the *Princes of Germany*, and on the *Dutch* side, *France*, *England* and *Venice* are comprehended as Confederates, *Denmark* is left out by both parties, which in the

League between them and *Denmark* cannot be in reference to *Sweden*, seeing it was made with the consent of *England* and *Sweden*: nor did that League respect only the occasion of the War then composed between the two Crowns, whereof mention is made in the first and second Articles, but it relates to future times, as in the third Article appears : *Si postmodum alia quacunq; de causa & pretextis Sm. Rm. M^{tem}. & Regnum Swesiæ & Ei subiectas Provincias & subditos bello adoriantur*, which in the sixth Article is thus enlarged, *Ut nenter alterutrius hostem (nempe imprimis Danum contra quem Fœdus intendeatur) qui nunc est in præsens hostis, aut deinceps existere poterit, consilio, ope, pecunia, commeatu, milite, Navibus, nau-tis, armis, pulvere pyrio aut munitionibus ullisve rebus bellicis adjuvet*; and all this was confirmed by an express Treaty of Warantie or Security for 49 years from that time forward, with these plain words : *Si quid à Rege Daniæ ejusve successori-bus aut Ministris in alterutrius Partis Subditorum prejudicium ac detrimentum actum, & Pactis contraventum fuerit, nec amice admonitus Rex Daniæ emendaverit, Pactisq; satisfecerit, ex pre-scripto initi Fœderis bujusq; premitti open laturi sunt*. So that the *Datch* are guilty of a threefold breach of Covenant against the *Swedes*. 1. That they did not assist the *Swede* when the *Dane* did so treacherously invade him, as hath been shewed. 2. That they themselves did stir up the *Dane* to invade *Sweden*, as also hath been made to appear. 3. That they have assisted *Denmark* against *Sweden*, when according to their own and all mens Confession the *Dane* was the Aggressor and Invader of *Sweden*; for when the King of *Sweden* was the first time in *Holstein*, before ever he came into *Zealand*, they did send to the *Dane* money, Souldiers, Ships, and all other things, whatever they could send, and he desired of them.

And whereas in this place, they make mention of the Treaty of *Elbing* to blame the King of *Sweden*, that he did wave it upon a pretence that some preliminar Declarations were first to be made, and assurances given; and in the mean time on the ninth of *August*, 1658. he went unto the Island of *Zealand*, this is like all the rest; for it is to be noted that the Treaty of *Elbing* was concluded between the *Swede* and the

Dutch Ambassadors on the first of September, 1656. then the Ratification was promised to be made by the States within some few months ; but they performed not their promise, but protracted the time till the King of Sweden went into Zealand, which was two whole years, wanting three weeks only : that is, till the ninth of August, 58. Then when the Swede by a Miracle was become Master of Zealand, they sent the Ratification of their own accord, when as before that time the Swede had urged them almost a hundred times to send it with much entreaty ; whereupon when it came being too late, it was justly refused to be accepted till some preliminary Declarations should be made, and assurances given to prevent future juglings, which formerly they had used on their part ; and yet this is now alledged as a great wrong done to them that the League was not confirmed, when they themselves were the only cause of it by delaying the Ratification, that they might deal underhand with the Moscovite and with Denmark to betray the Swede, whiles they pretended to treat with him : which Treaty was indeed altogether (if they had been honest) needless, because there were two Leagues in full force between them at that time : but they proposing a confirmation of these Leagues, the King would not refuse it, but was extream willing to have it done, seeing it would have secured him against the Dane ; but their Design was only to propose it to make him more secure, and the better to colour their perfidious dealing in stirring up enemies against him ; so that it is to be wondered they should have the impudence now to alledge for their justification a thing so notoriously shameful and known to all the World to have been a colour of their Treachery.

The third Argument alledged concerning the League between *England* and *Denmark*, is all of a piece with the former. For the *Dane* sent Ambassadors into *England* to Treat for a League before the War broke forth between the Parliament and *Holland* : this he did not so much for himself, as to serve the turn of the *Dutch* ; that is to help them to deceive the Parliament ; for when the Treaty was even upon concluding, the *Dane* arrested without any colour or pretence

of Justice, the English Fleet in the *Sound* to gratifie the *Hollanders* who were resolved to break with *England*. So under the pretence of a Treaty he favoured the *Dutch* designs of weakening *England* by sea. Then when the War was at an end, the *Dutch* who promised to save him harmless, made conditions for him with *England*, and made restitution of damages for the ships and goods arrested. Thus the *Dane* was nothing in all his applications to *England* but the Vassal of the *Dutch* to do their work: and now in the War with *Sweden* he must be their drudge to bear the burden of their Interest; therefore the Leagues made with him are broken by him, or kept at their pleasure. Now if he and they have had no conscience to break all their Leagues with *Sweden*, who is the Confederate of *England*, without any communication of Counsel with this State, or without any endeavour to have matters of difference (if any were) composed, nay against all fair offers of satisfaction, in case of wrong done; I say, if the *Dane* hath thus behaved himself in the observing of that League, in a manner as if it had not been, I see not any Obligation lying upon *England* to favour him for it; for *England* had no respect unto him but for the *Dutch*-sake, nor did he ever respect *England* but upon their account at that time: Whereas in all former occasions he hath shewed himself rather an Enemy then a Friend to this State; and in this occasion he hath made himself the Chief Enemy to the Protestant Cause, which is the great & main Interest of *England* to have it supported; for this is the great Wheel upon which all the Leagues which *England* hath with Forraigners, and chiefly with Protestants, do turn and are grounded; so that if any State doth overthrow that Interest, which *Denmark* in this Case hath endeavoured to do, the Obligation which *England* hath unto it, must cease, because the Foundation of it is made void; therefore the *Dane* at this time having done this, *England* should be so far from assisting him, that it ought rather to help him to receive his just reward, which is, that he should suffer that which he hath endeavoured to bring upon his harmless Neighbour.

The last Argument is, that the *Dutch* having communicated their design to assist *Denmark* with *England*, they were not dissuaded

swaded from it; but it silently was assented unto; whereupon the Admiral *Opdam* was sent thither, and did not of set purpose, but occasionally come to fight with the *Swedes*; seeing the States intention was to work out a peaceable agreement, whereunto the concurrence of *England* was desired. Now to shew that there is no more truth in this then in all the fore-going Allegations; let us examine first that which doth concern *Opdam* by the action it self, and his behaviour in performing of it. First, the preparation of so many fire-ships which *Opdam* brought along with him, shews that a fight was purposely intended to destroy the Swedish Fleet; And the Instructions which he had from the States his Masters, whereof a Copy was found in the Vice-Admirals *Witte Wittson* his Cabinet, * *Sub Lit. A.* whose ship was taken by the *Swedes*, do shew that he was charged in express terms to destroy the Swedish Fleet in whole or in part, wherever he should meet with it; Nor is there any one word of any peaceable transaction mentioned therein: And indeed *Opdam* his behaviour in passing through the *Sound* was answerable thereunto; for when the King of *Sweden* had sent a Message unto him, before he did enter into the *Sound* to know the purpose of his coming thither, he returned him no answer, but sent the Letter and Message which came from him with a Galiot to his Masters, and in the mean time came on towards the *Sound*, and when he came within it, his behaviour was altogether hostile; for having cast Anchor directly over against the Castle of *Chronenburg*, and being saluted by it in a friendly manner, he returned to it no friendly re-salutation, but the wind serving him favourably, he fell directly upon the Swedish Fleet with whole broad-sides to overthrow it, which accordingly they so answered, that the *Dutch* have had no cause to boast of a Victory, although in *Holland* they made the people believe so. And this will suffice to shew the falsehood of that which is alledged, concerning the purpose of their Fleet in going to the *Sound*.

As concerning their Intention of Peace, wherein they should have desired *England* to concur with them, that is no more true then the rest; for at the same time when this Intention was held forth unto *England*, it is known that in *Holland* a Fleet

was preparing of 200. Sails, not to bring the *Austrian*, *Brandenburgish* and *Polish* Forces into *Zealand* and *Tunen* only, but even into *Schonen*, and over the *Swedish* Frontiers, whereupon Letters were sent unto the *Dane* to dissuade him from all Treaties of Peace with the *Swedes*, promising him that they would employ their whole might in the quarrel; and to this effect the two hundredth penny was yielded unto, for which a long time had been endeavoured, which without a great and urgent concernment would never have been granted, and which doth amount to many Millions; and the design of these preparations was openly given out in *Holland* to bring *England* under the Command of *Holland* at sea, to receive the Law from them, and to cut off the Correspondency which might be between *England* and *Sweden*; whereupon the words formerly mentioned, *Aut Cætas aut Cedas*, were made use of to declare their design towards *England*: And were not these peaceable intentions? Were they not amiable Purposes with which *England* should concur, and at which it should sit still and be silent?

But that at the communication of their design of sending a Fleet into the Sound to assist the *Dane*, there was no such silent Assent given by *England*, as they pretend, is manifest by that which is publickly known, concerning the Remonstrance which the *French* Ambassador and English Resident made jointly unto the States about this very business, declaring unto them, that if they did proceed in a hostile way to oppose the *Swede*, that it would be taken by their Masters as done unto themselves, would and accordingly resent it. It is not unknown to the world what the Heroick designs and intentions of the late Lord Protector of blessed memory were, what esteem he had of the King of *Sweden*, and how well he wished him success, and intended the Wel-fare of the Evangelical Cause in all his Enterprises; therefore it will be understood by all that knew him, that he never would be silent, or seem to give any assent unto such a Communication: therefore this Allegation is a manifest Calumny against his upright meanings; and the contrary is most evidently true, that he hath both publickly and privately, both here and in *Holland* made it known and

and declared, that if they did not alter their Purpose, he would also put himself in a posture to cross them therein; and if his untimely sickness and death had not prevented the effect of his Resolutions, perhaps the *Dutch* before this time would have seen it; but since his death, his Highness who now is treading in the glorious steps of his renowned Father, hath shewed by the effects that *England* doth not intend to connive and to be silent at such a threacherous design, whereby for covetous ends the Protestant-Interest in *Europe* will not only be undermined, but directly overthrown, if the *Swede* be ruined in favour of those who for self-ends make no conscience of breaking Leagues, and concur even to betray the common Cause into the hands of the professed enemies thereof, with whom they confederate themselves to fight against it; and how far the *Dutch* have joined themselves with *Spain* to this effect against the Interest of their antient friends, and concur with the house of *Austria* in *Germany* to strengthen him against the Protestant Party, God to whom these Papers in the Close have made an Appeal, doth see and will judge: and as hitherto he hath not altogether conived at their Jugling with their friends in their Treaties, but hath turned all their craftiness and plots into folly, and taken them in their own devices; (*for he knoweth the secrets of hearts*) so it will be their wisdom henceforth to learn plainer dealing, and not to lift their horn on high, nor to speak with a stiff neck, as their custom is, and hath been: which I shall beseech the Lord in Mercy to grant unto them for their own good, that yet they may partake of the Blessings which the God of Righteousness hath in store for those that walk uprightly and humbly in his presence; and this shall be all the evil that I shall wish them.

*Lit. A. The Copy of the Order to the
States Admiral Opdam intercepted.*

My Lord,



Have acquainted their High and Mighty Lordships with the *Clausule* your Lordship mentioned in your Letter of the second Current, wherein your Lordship referreth to consideration, whether you ought not to be ordered, that in case *Coppenhagen* should be surrendered, you should notwithstanding fall upou the *Swediſh* Fleet wherever you could find them, and if possible, ruine same ? Whereupon their High and Mighty Lordships have thought good to command me to give you notice, (which by Virtue of their Order these presents do give you) that it is the intention of their High and Mighty Lordships, that the Tenor of the sixth Article of your Instruction should be executed without any respect; not only if *Coppenhagen* should yet hold out, but likewise if the same should be taken, according as your Lordship shall plainly see out of the Orders of the States General, which ere long shall be sent to your Lordships hands. In the mean while your Lordship may assure your self by these presents in the name of their High and Mighty Lordships, that in case *Coppenhagen* should be lost, and any opportunity present it self to be Master, or spoil and ruine the *Swediſh* Fleet, your Lordship laying hold on such an occasion should do well, and by so acting, deserve Commendation and Honor; and contrarywise, if any such opportunity should be neglected, your Lordship should expect nothing but disgrace and blame ; To which purpose these presents are only intended, the which I now conclude:

Hague, the 19. of Octob.
1658.

This Lettrr was read and approved of by their High and Mighty Lordships in a full Assembly.

JOHAN de WITTE.

